

(255)
T U R D A Y
SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1877.]

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

Circulation,
100 copies.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

GUJARAT, AND CENTRAL PROVINCES,

Received up to 18th August, 1877.

(POLITICAL.)

GENERAL.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjab* of the 10th August, referring to the substantial favours which the Government of India have recently conferred upon Sir Sahab Dyal Singh, K.C.S.I., of Kishankot (Amritsar), Nawab Sarfaraz Khan, of Dehra Ismael Khan, and Prince Mirza Ilahi Bakhsh, of the Delhi family, says that the Government has placed the whole native community under obligation by this display of generosity and liberality. But the Government should not increase the jagirs and pensions of the servants of the old *regime* alone, it should extend the same favours to its own faithful servants also. Many public servants are entitled to C.S.I. or K.C.S.I., but they wholly depend for their support on the pay that they receive. If they were dismissed from the public service, they would be left without any means of support.

Circulation,
410 copies.

TURKEY.

Circulation,
100 copies.

The *Anwār-ul Akhbār* of the 1st August, in a communicated article, addressing Musulmans, says that infidel Russia has assailed Turkey with the object of destroying the prestige of Islam. The Sultan of Turkey is the protector of our sanctuaries of Mecca and Medina. If the integrity of the Ottoman empire is injured, our religion and honour, and our very lives and property will be imperilled. The Russians will teach the tenets of their own religion to our children and prohibit the inculcation of the teachings of Islam. In countries under Russian rule the Muhammadans are subjected to great oppression. Their schools are demolished ; their mosques and mausoleums are turned into barracks for soldiers. In short, the Russians are the inveterate enemy of Islam. The present Russian invasion of Turkey is based on violence and injustice ; and, therefore, the other European powers, though professing the same religion as Russia, have declared their neutrality. England is indirectly aiding the Porte. Englishmen have contributed subscriptions for the relief of the Turks. Some English officers have joined the Turkish army. English officers in India moved the question for raising subscriptions for the aid of the Turks, and the more ambitious among them also offered their services to the Sultan. The *Shek-ul-Islam* has urged upon all Musalmans the necessity of combining to repel the attack of the infidels. The Sultan has proclaimed a *jehad*. The *Ulma* of Mecca, addressing the whole Muhammadan world, have also issued orders for the aid of the Turks. The writer then quotes a number of texts from the *Quran* and the *Hadis* to show that it is the paramount duty of all Musulmans to sacrifice their lives and property in behalf of their religion when it is menaced by an enemy.

Circulation,
460 copies.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 14th August complains that Christian missionaries in some cities, as for instance, Hoshiarpur, Multan, &c., are foolish enough to condemn the contributing of subscriptions, on the part of natives, towards the Turkish relief fund, on the ground that the poor of their own

country should be the first objects of their charity. The promulgation of such views by Christian missionaries cannot be acceptable to Musalmans. It is to be regretted that Christians should be so narrow minded as to discourage a charitable movement. It is undoubtedly incumbent upon us to alleviate the distress of our own poor countrymen, but this does not imply that we should set our face against the sufferings of a foreign people. No Christian missionary raised his voice against the collecting of subscriptions in India for the relief of the sufferers in France.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 14th August says that Lord Salisbury confidently declared at a late Conservative meeting that England would stick to her policy of strict neutrality. This declaration should be held as final. Now we must no longer think of English aid to Turkey in the present struggle. Any aid rendered by England to the Porte would place the Turks and the Musalmans of other parts of the world under a great obligation, but the refusal of a favour is no ground of complaint. The sentence uttered by Lord Salisbury in the course of his speech that the English power would be able to sail clear of the difficulties with honour and dignity without disturbing the peace of the country, is a riddle which admits of no easy solution. The natives would interpret the riddle thus : that the English power should have compelled Russia by force not to break the treaty of Paris. But Lord Salisbury has put a different interpretation upon it, perhaps this, that the British interests should not suffer. This interpretation itself cannot be easily understood. However, Russia is not so foolish as to do anything in the present crisis which might be a direct attack on British interests. But when Russia has succeeded in accomplishing her projects in European and Asiatic Turkey, we will see then whether she respects British interests or not, and whether the present neutrality of England bears good or evil consequences.

Circulation,
343 copies.

Circulation,
700 copies.

The *Qudh Akhbar* of the 17th August says that at present the Eastern question engages the attention of the whole civilized world. But it is to be regretted that the leaders of the Liberal party have adopted an unjust policy. It is really surprising how the intellect of an able man like Mr. Gladstone has gone astray. Why does he bear illwill towards the Turks? Why has he taken a vow to ruin the Ottoman empire? If his only object be to inflict a defeat upon the Conservative party, he is at liberty to do so. But it is by no means just that the accomplishment of his object should involve the ruin of thousands of Turkish families. The feeling of party spirit, strong as it is, should not lead us to oppose every act of our rivals, irrespective of its merits. We should never try to injure our rivals by committing an unworthy act. At all events this sort of party spirit does not become the present times of civilization and enlightenment. Mr. Gladstone has retired from the stage after declaring a crusade against the Turks. Sir George Campbell, one of his disciples, is studiously propounding his tutor's teachings, and trying to make a figure in the world by a vain display of his ability, experience, and sense of justice. We can form an idea of his statesmanship from the success which attended his administration of Bengal. No classes of the people could attain their wishes during his administration. He upset all departments of the public service. On his return home he did not think fit to retire into a quiet life, but undertook the difficult task of commenting on Indian affairs in Parliament. He emphatically stated that the Musalmans of India had no religious ties with the Turks, nor did they revere the Sultan. His theory was strongly opposed by English-speaking Muhammadans in the English public press. As the sympathy of Indian Mussalmans for the Turks is now at its height, Sir George Campbell should come to India and witness the overflowing enthusiasm and sympathy of the Musalmans. The expenses of his journey will be defrayed by them out of the

what given by them as propitiatory offerings on behalf of the
 Turks. He and his partisans should remove the green spec-
 tacles of prejudice, and then condescend to read the vernacular
 newspapers to know how anxious and uneasy at heart are the
 Indian Musalmans on account of the Russo-Turkish war. To
 show how deeply the Musalmans of India sympathise with
 their co-religionists of Turkey, the editor states, with a pro-
 fusion of rhetoric that they have already sent lakhs of rupees
 to Constantinople for the relief of the Turks and are still
 collecting subscriptions for the same purpose ; anxiety has
 made food and sleep distasteful to them ; it is their first duty
 to make themselves acquainted with the latest telegraphic
 news of the war every day at dawn ; they offer prayers in
 their mosques for the victory of the Sultan ; they celebrated
 an special I'd (a great festival among the Musalmans) on
 receiving the tidings of the Turkish triumph in the late Ar-
 menian campaign ; they illuminated the masjids in memory
 of the Plevna victory, and so forth. Do not these acts tell
 of national sympathy on the part of Musalmans of India ?
 What other kind of sympathy can Mr. Gladstone and Sir
 George Campbell exhibit towards their own countrymen ?
 The main object which the Liberal party and the Liberal organs
 have in view is to try, by all means, fair or unfair, in their
 power, to prevent England from extending a helping hand to
 the Porte in the present difficulties. The *Statesman* has been
 regularly writing against the Turks. It once recommended
 that the Turks should be turned out of Europe. Our contem-
 porary need not take such trouble, we can suggest a simple
 scheme for the partition of the Ottoman empire. The Czar
 should occupy the throne of Constantinople, and Mr. Gladstone
 should be made his grand vazier ; Sir George Campbell should
 be appointed the Governor of Egypt ; the editor of the *Daily
 News* should be made the Governor of Bagdad ; and the
 editor of the *Statesman* should be appointed the Sheriff of
 Mecca. The editor then proceeds to refer to the oppressions

and cruelties committed by the Russians in Poland and Central Asia, and to their later atrocities in Bulgaria. In reference to the neutrality of the European powers in the present struggle, the editor says that Europe is at present believed to be the cradle of civilization and enlightenment. Why have the European powers winked at the unjust aggression of a tyrannical power like Russia? Have they not the power to put a stop to the war? Do the existing treaties among the European States warrant a war of this kind? Can no greater value be attached to the words and engagements of the European powers? Is it a mark of civilization to permit enormous bloodshed? Is it a mark of civilization that thousands of women should be made widows, and thousands of children should be made orphans? Are not the Turks the creatures of God? The silence of Europe in the present crisis cannot but be held as opposed to the principles of humanity and civilization. In the end the editor observes that the whole Muhammadan world believes that the prestige of Islam depends upon the existence of the Ottoman empire, and expresses a strong hope that if necessity arises England will undoubtedly grant aid to the Porte.

NATIVE STATES.

The *Panjabi Akhbār* of the 11th August says that large numbers of wild cows inhabit the woods of the Bharatpur State. Since cows are held in great veneration by Hindus, the Bharatpur darbar does not allow the wild cows to be killed by huntsmen nor to be caught and domesticated. They are quite harmless animals. Our correspondent has learnt from a document in the office of the Agent of the Eastern Rajputana States that the Government of India has directed the Agent to enquire what interest the Bharatpur darbar has in the wild cows. If the darbar has any interest, it should make arrangements to prevent them from roving about, otherwise permission should be accorded to huntsmen to shoot them. What benefit can the Government derive by issuing such orders as may be

Circulation,
325 copies.

looked upon as an interference in religious matters? These wild cows are in no way mischievous. They do no harm to the Government or to the State. In these circumstances the interference of the Government in a matter which is calculated to displease not only the native chief concerned, but the whole Hindu community, cannot but be considered as an attempt on the part of the Government to test the courage of native chiefs. We request the Government to reconsider the matter. The Maharaja must be under the impression that he has accomplished a great deed in securing the removal of the Agency from Bharatpur. But in our opinion he has committed a great mistake. The establishment of an agency in a native State is beneficial to it. The Government derives no profit from it. The Agent brings to the notice of the chief any defects which exist in the administration of the State. The Maharaja should get the Agency re-established at Bharatpur.

The *Malwa Akhbār* of the 15th August says that in the Indore State the practice of nominating assessors to assist the Judge has lately come into vogue. But the editor complains of the ill-treatment to which the assessors are subjected. They have to attend the court regularly day after day, and are told by the sherishtadar very evening that the case will be held tomorrow. They must attend the court every day until the case is taken up and decided by the court. If they happen to be absent when the case is taken up by the court, they are fined. They are also sometimes accused by one or other of the parties of taking bribes.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Vakil-i-Hindustān* of the 10th August, quoting the *Civil and Military Gazette* to the effect that the rāises, zail-dars, sardars, and other classes of the people of Sialkote, have petitioned the Government to appoint Sayyid Vazir Ali an honorary magistrate, enters its strong protest against his appointment to the office of honorary magistrate. The decisions of

Circulation,
212 copies.

Sayyid Vazir Ali have often come before G. W. Smyth, Esq., Officiating Judge of the Lahore Chief Court, in appeal. The latter has had opportunities of forming an estimate of the judicial acumen of the former, and should, therefore, be consulted on the subject. We oppose the appointment of Sayyid Vazir Ali to the office of honorary magistrate on two grounds; first, that his judicial proceedings have generally been objectionable; secondly, that he is an old man, and, therefore, unable to work hard. If he were fit for work, why would the Government compel him to retire? The editor avails himself of this opportunity to point out that the institution of honorary benches is a real curse to the country. The honorary magistrates being generally a set of uneducated and unprincipled men, abuse their powers to gratify their feelings of private grudge and enmity, and thus oppress the people. If the Government has created the office of honorary magistrate with the object of pleasing and exalting the rank of rāises, that object may be best secured by conferring titles and jagirs upon them.

Circulation,
137 copies.

The *Akhyar-ul-Akhhār* of the 5th August, after praising the English Government for its religious toleration, says that the use made of certain mosques cannot but hurt the feelings of the Musalman community. Europeans and Hindus live in the Imambara and Asaf-ud-daula's masjid in Lucknow. A masjid in Hazratganj has been turned into a dispensary.

Circulation,
700 copies.

The *Oudh Akhhār* of the 15th August, in reviewing the report of the Court of Wards of the North-Western Provinces for the year 1875-76, says that in accordance with the orders of the Government, the Board of Revenue has issued a circular ruling that no application should be made to undertake the charge of estates of any persons, except minors and lunatics, without special reasons. We regret to mention that this circular will be productive of great evil. The Government has saved many noble families from utter ruin by placing their estates under the management of the court of wards. But for the institution of court of wards the estates of many

noble Rajput families would have passed into the hands of their creditors by this time, and the scions of those families would have been penniless cultivators. If in accordance with the strict letter of the law, the Government had sold the encumbered estates in execution of decrees, and thus allowed them to pass into the possession of decreeholders, incessant quarrels would rage. The Government should reconsider the question of narrowing the operations of the court of wards under the provisions of Act X. of 1877, the work of the court of wards will steadily increase. If the collectors have no leisure to attend to this work, a new agency should be appointed to do it. In Bengal there are 463 estates in the charge of the court of wards, i. e., more than four times the number of such estates in the North-Western Provinces, and their gross rental demand amounts to Rs. 70,00,000 ; still the collectors have never complained of want of leisure. The reason why no such complaint exists in Bengal, is that there the management of the court of wards' estates is entrusted into the hands of well educated natives, and the collectors have nothing to do beyond exercising a nominal supervision. The native agency is also necessarily cheap. The Government of these provinces would do well to follow the example of Bengal.

The *Oudh Punch* of the 14th August says that the Government enforces economy in one direction, while it uselessly spends thousands of rupees in another direction. We have found out an unnecessary item of expenditure, and the Government should be thankful to us for our advice. Since the administrative union of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Major Murray has been appointed wasika officer, and the expense of his office establishment has been increased by Rs. 1,500 or Rs. 2,000. There is no need of incurring this increased expenditure. The treasury office might do this work very well. Mr. Bickers, the treasury officer, used to do this work formerly. If the Government feels itself bound to support a man of its own race and keep him from starving,

Circulation,
230 copies.

it should employ him in some other branch of the administration.

Circulation,
495 copies.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Nur* of the 15th August, objects to the wording of orders addressed by deputy collectors to tahsildars in the North-Western Provinces. In the vernacular language a plural verb is invariably used in speaking of a single individual out of civility. But deputy collectors in their orders addressed to tahsildars make use of singular verbs.

A correspondent of the *Mitra Vilas* of the 13th August, in reference to the question raised by Sir T. Madho Rao to exempt widows, convicted of procuring an abortion or killing their illegitimate children, from capital punishment, expresses his dissent from the opinion of Sir T. Madho Rao. One who kills a human being must expiate for his atrocious crime by forfeiting his life. A woman who is cruel enough to kill her innocent child with her own hands cannot be condemned to a more lenient punishment than that of hanging. If she be put to death when once convicted of infanticide, she will have no more opportunity of perpetrating that heinous crime ; capital punishment also cannot fail to have a very good deterrent effect.

F A M I N E .

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Rabbar-i-Hind* of the 11th August, referring to the severity of famine in the Madras presidency, says that the Government should spare no means to save the lives of its subjects, and also appeals to the public to render relief to the sufferers.

Circulation,
175 copies.

The *Vrita Dhara* of the 13th August says that the severity of famine is daily increasing. The famine extends over a vast area comprising a large part of the Madras presidency, Mysore, the Mahrashtra country, Canara, and part of the Hyderabad territories. The scarcity of grain and water hitherto caused frequent instances of theft, robbery, death from starvation, &c. But in the last week instances of a more horrible

nature were brought to light. A woman cooked the flesh of her own son for food. An hungry man was seen eating the carcass of an ass. Another man sucked the blood of his own son. Hence it will be perceived that the distress is getting worse every day. There is no lack of grain in the afflicted districts, but the people have no money. Relief works have been started in Madras. But owing to the failure of rains again, it is feared that the famine will last another year with increased severity.

A correspondent of the *Kav-i-Vachan-Sudha* of the 13th August, referring to the Deccan famine, most cordially thanks the Government for the relief it has rendered and is still rendering to the needy. It has already been put to the expense of millions of rupees on account of the famine charges. It is now supporting one way or the other no less than 1,500,000 men. It appears from an Urdu paper that a man, tormented by hunger, killed a child and ate its flesh in Mysore. The *Benares Akhbār* tells us that the poor in Kaladgi feed on the bark and leaves of trees. We should be ashamed of our heartlessness. We have two hearty meals a day, as usual, and sleep a sound sleep, while our Southern brethren are dying of hunger. Natives in all parts of India have contributed subscriptions for the relief of the Turks who have brought on their sufferings by their own wrongs, while they have neglected the sufferers of their own country. We should help our countrymen before we think of foreigners. Did the French render us any aid in 1868-70 when famine raged in Rajputana and in some districts of the North-Western Provinces? Did the Turks contribute a single farthing when five hundred thousand men perished in Orissa from starvation? Besides, we all know what sort of treatment we received at the hands of Musalmans during the Muhammadan rule. We must now try without delay to alleviate the distress of the Deccan sufferers as far as we can. The Government should also ask the district officers to hold public meetings in their districts

Circulation,
300 copies.

for collecting subscriptions for the relief of the famine-stricken people.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,
450 copies.

A correspondent of the *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 11th August says that since the last two years a new road has been made between Dalwa and Sangrampur (Central Provinces). For about thirty miles this road passes through dense woods and is infested by wild beasts and robbers. There is a great scarcity of water along the road, and the bridges that have been constructed are very bad and weak. Men could travel along the old road in great ease and comfort. Officers have neglected the repairs of this road for years and have closed it against travellers. Travellers now go to Sagar *via* Narsingpur by a very circuitous road to avoid the difficulties of the new road in question. A sum of Rs. 17,000 has been sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner for the construction of the latter. If this sum were expended in repairing the old road, it would be one of the finest roads in India. The bridges along it should not be destroyed, so that it may at all events be kept open for the use of the villages situated between Dalwa and Sangrampur.

Circulation,
137 copies.

The *Akhyar-ul-Akhhár* of the 5th August says that the popular opinion that poverty has overtaken India, under British rule, is not altogether unfounded. The poverty of India may be attributed to several causes. The growth of corn has considerably fallen off. Under the old *regime* natives were not so systematically excluded from high offices in the public service as they are now. The highest office in the civil service to which they are eligible is that of extra assistant commissioner, and in the military service that of subadar. The construction of railway has rendered all *serais* useless and thus deprived their owners of their means of livelihood. Native trade and industry have completely passed into the hands of Englishmen. The introduction of the paper currency has brought into the Government treasury all the

wealth of the rich classes in exchange of small pieces of paper. If a currency note is destroyed or lost, the owner runs the risk of losing his money. The Government may refuse to cash currency notes for a time, as has been the case for several months this year, and then no small inconvenience and trouble will be the result. In the time of former kings no part of the riches of India went out of the country, but now all her riches are finding their way to England. In the end the writer advises his countrymen to start joint stock companies to encourage trade and commerce.

The *Urdu Akhbār* (published in Mahrati at Akola) of the 11th August, in its columns of summary of news, states that Mr. Miakjil, an engine-driver, at Rangoon, one day sitting in the company of his friends, ordered his servant to do something. But the servant did not do the work to his master's satisfaction. The engine-driver gave him a sound beating. When he was released from his master's hands he ran away, and after going a distance of fifty yards fell down and died. The writer expresses sorrow at the wretched condition of natives.

Circulation,
180 copies.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	DATE.
1	Agra Akhbār	Agra	Urdū	Weekly	August 14th, 1877.
2	Akhdār-i-'Alam	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	" 11th "
3	Akhdār-i-'Am	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	" 15th "
4	Akhyar-ul-Akhdār	Lucknow	Ditto	Tri-monthly	" 5th "
5	Akmal-ul-Akhdār	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	" 12th "
6	Aligarh Institute Gazette	Aligarh	Urdū-English	Bi-weekly	" 11th & 14th, 1877.
7	Allahabad Akhbār	Allahabad	Urdū	Daily	August 13th to 18th, 1877.
8	Anjuman-i-Akhdār	Sháhjahánpur	Ditto	Bi-monthly	August 15th, 1877.
9	Anjuman-i-Hind	Lucknow	Ditto	Weekly	" 11th "
10	Anjuman-i-Panjáb	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	" 10th "
11	Anwar-ul-Akhdār	Lucknow	Ditto	Tri-monthly	" 1st & 10th, 1877.
12	Ashraf-ul-Akhdār	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	August 11th, 1877.
13	Benares Akhbār	Benares	Hindī	Weekly	" 9th & 16th, 1877.
14	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari	Rámpur	Urdū	Ditto	August 15th, 1877.
15	Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Hindi-Urdū	Ditto	" 12th "
16	Jaipur Akhdār (Rajputana)	Jaipur	Urdū	Ditto	" 10th "
17	Kárnamah	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	" 13th "
18	Kaukab-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly	" 15th "
19	Kavi Vachan Sudha	Benares	Hindi-English	Weekly	" 13th "
20	Khair Khwah-i-Alam	Delhi	Urdū	Ditto	" 14th "
21	Khair Khwah-i-Oudh	Lucknow	Ditto	Bi-monthly	" 15th "

22	Koh-i-Nār	...	...	...	Ditto	...	Bi-weekly	...	" 11th & 15th, 1877.
23	Lauh-i-Mahfūz	...	...	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	August 3rd & 10th, 1877.
24	Lawrence Gazette	...	...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	August 14th, 1877.
25	Makhzan-ul-Ulum	...	...	...	Ditto	...	Monthly	...	For July.
26	Mālwā Akhbār	...	...	...	Marahti	...	Weekly	...	August 8th & 15th, 1877.
27	Marwār Gazette	...	...	...	Hindī-Urdū	...	Ditto	...	August 13th, 1877.
28	Meerut Gazette	...	...	...	Urdū	...	Ditto	...	" " " "
29	Mihir-i-Darakshān	...	...	...	Ditto	...	Tri-monthly	...	" 11th " "
30	Mitra Bilas	...	...	...	Hindī	...	Weekly	...	" 13th " "
31	Mufid-i-'Am	...	...	...	Urdū	...	Tri-monthly	...	" 10th " "
32	Muhib-i-Hind	...	...	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	" 14th " "
33	Muraka-i-Tahzib	...	...	...	Ditto	...	Monthly	...	" 1st " "
34	Mutlai-i-Nār	...	...	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	" 14th " "
35	Naiar-i-Azam	...	...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	" 8th " "
36	Najm-ul-Akbbār	...	...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	" " " "
37	Nār-i-Afshān	...	...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	" 16th " "
38	Nār-ul-Anwar	...	...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	" 11th " "
39	Nusrat-ul-Akbbār	...	...	...	Ditto	...	Tri-monthly	...	" " " "
40	Oudh Akhbār	...	...	...	Ditto	...	Daily	...	August 13th to 17th, 1877.
41	Oudh Punch	...	...	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	August 14th, 1877.
42	Panjab-i-Akbbār	...	...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	" 11th " "
43	Patiala Akhbār	...	...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	" 13th " "
44	Prince of Wales' Gazette	...	...	...	Hindī-Urdū English,	...	Ditto	...	" 12th " "
45	Qaisar-ul-Akbbār	...	...	...	Urdū	...	Ditto	...	" 11th " "
46	Rahbar-i-Hind	...	...	...	Ditto	...	Bi-weekly	...	" 11th & 14th, 1877.
47	Rohilkhand Akhbār	...	...	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	August 11th, 1877.
48	Sadiq-ul-Akbbār	...	...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	" " " "
49	Safir-i-Budhana	...	...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	" 8th " "
50	Safir-i-Hind	...	...	...	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly	...	" 15th " "

List of papers examined.—(concluded.)

No.	NAME OF PAPER.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	Verified Date. 1811.
50	Safir-i-Hindustan	Amritsar	Urdu	Weekly	August 15th, 1877.
51	Shah-i-Tar	Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	" 14th " "
52	Tahsil-i-Kashmir	Seinagar	Ditto	Ditto	" 11th " "
53	Umdat-ul-Akhbar	Fatehgarh	Ditto	Ditto	" 15th " "
54	Urdu Akhbar	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	" 14th " "
55	Urdu Akhbar	Akola	Marathi	Ditto	" 15th " "
56	Urdu Akhbar (Akola)	Ditto	Urdu	Ditto	" 14th " "
57	Pakil-i-Hindustan	Amritsar	Ditto	Ditto	" 10th " "
58	Vrii Dhara	Dhar	Marathi	Ditto	" 18th " "
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